PERT BAD NEW YORKERS WHO HAVE RECOME MODELS IN PRISON.

Lawyer Weeks a Very Useful Man in Pince of Some Trust-John Y, Mckane the Best Carpenter in Sing Sing and Almost Invaluable to the State Bir Ellison Doing Well-Social Leaders at Sing Sing as Happy as Prison Life Will Permit,

The real social leaders up in Warden Sage's State liotel at Sing Sing come from New York and its immediate vicinity. They don't number 400 or even 40, but mentally they are so far superior to the other 1,300 guests that Warden Sage is proud of them, and if he had any say shout it and the law wasn't in the way it is altogether nixely that he would give a certificate the effect that they had reformed and could be released with the certainty that they would be very good citizens indeed hereafter. from being very bad citizens at large they have become models under restraint.

"Now, if I had a houseful of men like them," said the Warden, "there never would be the need of a harsh word in this place, and so far as work is concerned, why, they would work twenty-four hours a day if you would let them. We can't give them enough to de. That's about the only thing they have to complain of here, although they are treated exactly like every other well-behaved member of the community. and no better."

One of the men the Warden referred to was Francis Weeks, the lawyer and man of wealth who was intrusted with many large estates and proved recreant to his trust and wrecked about everything he could lay his hands on, afterward fleeing to South America and being caught only after a very long chase. Weeks was the sort of a man who enjoys life a good deal more than the average man. He did as he pleased; had plenty of money to spend and servants who attended to his every want. He was visited by a SUN reporter up in the clothing shop in the prison last week. He is a bookkeeper up there and holds a place of some trust. "A very useful man to the State," says the

Warden, "a very useful man." Weeks wasn't very glad to see the reporter. That was because he has acquired a desire since he has been a guest of the Warden to be let alone. He has charge of what are known as the stock books. He has a little office on the top floor, and he keeps account of every bit of stock in the way of cloth and the like that comes in and of the manufactured goods that go out. He balances his books just as he used to balance bank books. and if there is a yard of cloth missing or a spool of thread he is the first man to know it, and he reports it to the keeper, who institutes a search and finds it. Weeks has had a lonely time of it since he has been in Sing Sing, though he has had more visitors than the average man who goes to the prison to "do a bit." His wife comes up to see him once every two months, and then lawyers see him whenever they want to. This is necessary because of the complications that resulted from the crookedness he en gaged in before he went to Sing Sing. He looks better than he did when he was tried. He weighs more. Prison life and regular habits agree with him, and there isn't much doubt that he will come out of prison a good deal better man than he was when he went in.

A good many people who visit Sing Sing ask about Weeks, but not one-tenth the number of those who want to see John Y. McKane. John V. may be called the star boarder at the hotel. Since he has been there no visitor has gone through the institution who hasn't said. Where's McKane? I want to see McKane. Oh please let me see McKane," or something of the kind. It may be said, too, that not one out twenty who goes there sees McKane. The prison officials, particularly the Warden and Principal Keeper Connaughton, don't believe in making a man's imprisonment any more unpleasant than is necessary. McKane knows how curious people are, and it is very distasteful him to be the feature in a show of the kind When visitors are going through the prison, if it is possible for McKane to be out of the way without neglecting his work or violating a rule, he manages generally to keep out of sight until they are gone.

They are putting up two new buildings in the brison yard. One is to be three stories high 930 feet long, and 75 feet wide. The first story is to be a mess hall, the second is to contain two chapels, and the top floor is to be a hospital. The second building is in the nature of a wing to the first. It is to be 200 feet long, 68 feet wide, and two stories high. It will contain a kitchen, a store room, and the bake shop. Both buildings are being constructed of stone quarried on the State grounds near Sing Sing. Of done in them, and John V. McKane has duties

"McKane," says the warden, " is an almost in aluable man to the State."

Carpentering was John Y.'s trade when he was a young man, before he got to be supreme ruler of Gravesend and Coney Island. He takes to it as a duck takes to water, and he is the best carpenter in Sing Sing to-day. That's how he comes to be a kind of boss in Sing Sing. All the carpenter work is being done by the guests, and to accommodate them there is a special carpenter shop with the very latest improved thinery in the way of planers, saws, moulders, and all that. McKane understands every one of the machines. He works along with his assistants and he does twice as much work as any one of them, or thereabouts. The shop had been shut down for the dinner hour when THE SUS reporter called last week. John Y., with the Warden's permission, had the steam turned on again and gave some practical illustrations of how carpenter work is done. He started the rip saw first and ripped up boards at the rate of ten

"I'll bet," said John, "that that's the best Pipsaw in this State." Then he worked a little wheel and the rip saw

"Fill bet," said John, "that that's the best ripsaw in this State."

Then he worked a little wheel and the rip saw disappeared and the cross saw came up, "And there," he said, "is as good a cross-cut saw as you'll find," and he practised with it a few minutes. Then he exhibited two or three other machines, and finally came to a planer. The planer takes a plain pine board, smoothes it off, puts a growe in one side and a tongue on the other said rounds the rough edges.

"This machine," said McKane, "saves more work than any machine in the place. Now, how long would it take do you suppose to do that work by hand?" he asked, as he ran through a len-foot board. "Why, we'd never get done." McKane looked happy in his striped suit and a straw hat. He was the only prisoner in the hastitution who wore a straw hat. Like Weeks, he has gained in weight, his color is good, and in all ways he was a healthier looking man than when Justice Bartlett sentenced him for the croskedness in the Gravessend election. He has requent callers, some of them lawyers, and one, his brother James, who comes to see him once very two months, anyway, and as much often as John Y. McKane's business demands. Ex-Justice Sutheriand. McKane's oid side partier in wickedness at Coney Island, joined lim in Warden Sage's hetel recently. Sutherland hash to been there long enough yet to determine whether prison life will will agree with him or not. He has a job in the ciothing department in the State shop. He didn't know any trade, and when he got there a man was seeded to take charge of the material in that tensrument, He appeared to be a good reliable man, and the Warden gave him the job. He gives out all the macerial that is used in the shop and keeps tab on things senerally. The hardest class of citzens to deal with in Siny Sing are the common thieves. They don't lose their propers to deal with in Siny Sing and no complaints any table. Such scale leaders that Warden kaything that they can lay their hands on that has any value. Sutherland has done his wor

to me I've heard of you before," re-"Its," said Ellison, "I have had a little more

SING SING'S STAR GUESTS. or Jees notoriety," and he laughed heartly,

or less notoriety," and he laughed heartlly. "Were you at the execution Minday?" he continued,
"I was," said the reporter.
"How did it go off? pretty good?" asked Ellison, cheerfully, and then he added! "Fretty had work, this killing people. You see! I'm not just used to being round where they do it. Foor devil: I was sorry for him. What's new in New York?"

Ellison has only two or three callers, and he hasn't any legal business that requires the presence of lawyers. Being in the officers" quarters he wears a lighter suit of clothes, with smaller but blacker stripes than the ordinary costume. His companion in the Principal Keeper's office is Fanshaw, the young freeue, who set fire to his apartments in Brooklyn a couple of times on the eye of his marriage to quite a wealthy New York girl. Fanshaw is a line looking young fellow, intelligent, and has turned out to be a hard worker and a good, careful man since he has been in the Upper Ten at the prison.

Another one of the distinguished set is Quigey, the forger. Quigley is a bookgeeper, too. He has the diritest job of any of the lot. He is in the foundry. The reason he was put there is that in his youth he was in the brass and iron ousiness, and it came kind of natural to him. It is a very rough and very dirty place; but he likes it. There is plenty of work, and he keeps limself well occupied. The Warden says he has been a very useful man there. He isn't quite as fleshy as he was when he went in, but he's not more unhappy than anybody else would be under the conditions. His wife and hotoher call on htwo occasionally. When The Sun recovering from an attack of acute indigestion, a compilaint, by the way, which is not a

the institution he found Quigley in the hospital, just recovering from an attack of acute indigestion, a complaint, by the way, which is not a very uncommon one in the prison. Quigley was attretched out on a steamer chair reading a book from the library. The Warden asked him when he thought he would be able to go to work again. "Oh, I'm all right, Just as soon as the doctor lets me I'll go back to work again."

Dr. Irwihe came in then, and Quigley asked him when he could get out. The doctor told him if he felt all right he could go any time. Quigley said he'd go right after dinner. "That man," said the Warden, as he left the hospital, "loves work. You can't give him too much to do."

bim if he felt all right he could go say time. Quigley said he'd go right after dinner. "That man," said the Varden, as he left the hospital, mail the Varden, as he left the hospital man, said the Varden, as he left the hospital man." Said the Varden, as he left the hospital with the variety of the more of less distinguished solourners in Sing Sing. He was at one of the industries, gut along woll and is a good prisoner. He has gained man was a pisarently satisfied.

Judge Hunter of Jong Ishimi City may also be put among the notables. The Judge has been propried to a solour print of the notables. The Judge has been propried to some money from an estate of which he was trustee to help him in getting back some of his own money which he had squandered in specialition. The good money went after the hed, and he went to jail. The senioral public have almost forgetten about him. He has only a few more months to serve. He had it is ringray and he looks in the very best of health his is addressed as Judge by the officers. He is dignified despite his position. At present he is a nurse in the hospital, and a very good one, too. See that the serve was a few was a few was a few more and the serve has a how fifteen years, and the Warden says he is one fifteen years, and the Warden says he is one fifteen years, and the Warden says he is one fifteen years, and one holiday when he was away on an excursion there was a row. He was attacked, and in the course of the fight one man was pushed overboard and was drowwed. He was attacked, and in the course of the fight one man was pushed overboard and was drowwed. He was attacked and in the course of the fight one man was pushed overboard and was drowwed. He was attacked and in the course of the fight one man was pushed overboard and was drowwed. He was attacked, and in the course of the fight one man was pushed overboard and was drowwed. He was attacked, and in the course of the fight one man and the was put the second particles of the was put the second particles of the was put to the mess room seats about 1,200, and the distinguished guests get no favor there; they are herded in with the 1,190 others, have to hold up their hand when they want another piece of bread, and get just the same amount of rations as every-body else. This bill of fare is in operation all the year, except on the holidays. Christmas, Thanksgiving, the Fourth of July, and New Year's. Then there are special dinners, which break the monotony.

Then there are special dinners, which break the monotony.

All the New Yorkers told about are regular attendants at the church. They attend service every Sunday, take part in the singing, and listen to the sermon, which is something all of them didn't do before they went there. They have the best-looking cells in the prison, thanks to their own good taste. It's pretty hard to make a 7 by 4 room with whitewashon the walls look cheerful, but the cells are really cheerful. Each had pictures on the wall, each was clean and neat, and each contained all the conveniences that friends could supply without violating prison rules. There were towels, tooth powders, combs and brushes, perfumed soaps, whisk brooms, and the like, and in some of the cells there were books that enabled the guests to pass the time away when they were not working. Altegether it may be said that the New York colony in Sing Sing is about as comfortable and as happy as prison life will permit, and, as the Warden says, there is not one bad mark against any of them.

79,000 TAXPAYERS IN NEW YORK. The People Who Bear the Direct Cost of

According to the calculation made by Edward P. Barker, President of the Department of Taxes and Assessments, the total number of taxpayers in this city, out of a population of about 2,000,000, is 79,000. In other words, less than 80,000 people pay all the taxes levied by the city for State and local purposes, and the smallness of the number when contrasted with the whole population has been a subject of remark. The truth of the matter is that the largest part of the taxes which go to support the city is paid by real estate. About four-fifths of the city taxes are laid upon lands and buildings, and though, ostensibly, landowners pay them, n reality many of them are little more than collectors, for they in turn shift the targest part of their burden upon the tenants, who thus be-

come at last the real taxpayers. The absorption of land in large cities into the hands of a few owners has been going on in this country for many years, but by no means to so great an extent as abroad. In the whole United States, out of 70,000,000 inhabitants, 4,500,000 are owners of real estate. These figures do not seem large when compared with statistics of some foreign countries. Thus there are 10,000. 000 registered landowners in Russia, 6,000,000

some foreign countries. Thus there are 10,000,000 registered landowners in Russis, 6,000,000 in Austria, 3,300,000 in France, 2,500,000 in Germany, and 1,200,000 in Italy. The country above all others in which land may be said to be almost monopolized by a few persons is Great Britain, where there are only 180,000 owners of an area of 120,000 square miles. In little Belgium, on the other hand, which is less than one-tenth of the size of England thaving an area of 1,000 square miles, there are 315,000 landowners. In Holland, a country somewhat larger, the number of landowners is smaller, being 15th,000. Greece, which has twice the number of andowners is smaller, being 15th,000. Greece, which has twice the number of aquare miles that there are in Belgium, has just haif as many landowners.

As a medium for securing the reveaue requisite for local expenses, taxes on land have always been found to be the most satisfactory, because the property thus taxed is not subject to removal, as is the case with personal property, and evasions as regards value or ownership are practically impossible. It is a fact not assessed against real estate owners but against real estate. A tax is not impossible it is a fact not assessed against real estate owners but against real estate. A tax is not impossible for a fall of the owner of a certain house and lot or of a lot without a house, but against the property itself, and the city government of New York is not real estate. A tax is not imposed upon the owner of the land but to the land, taxes being on their confirmation a lien against the land, it is therefore possible for a man owning a large amount of personal estate to be a delinquent on personal estate to be a delinquent on personal estate to the owner. Technically speaking, the only real taxpayers are those who pay taxes upon personal estate; the required estate will be by the sale of the property without direct notice to the owner. Technically speaking, the only real taxpayers are those who pay taxes upon personal estate; the re

A CHURCH'S LOAN BUREAU.

GOOD RESULTS OF THE ENTER-PRISE AT SI. BARTHOLOMEW'S.

Dr. Green's Effort to Help Persons of Small Means in Urgent Need-Relief from the Extortions of Money Lenders Illustra-tions of the Good that Is Bone.

When the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Barholomew's Church went down into his own pocket about eighteen months ago and provided noney enough to open what is really a pawn shop conducted on benevolent principles he had not the least idea that the enterprise would prove the complete success it is. His views especting the work at that time were somewhat hazy and he had formed no definite plan for carrying it on, because there were no precedents. He simply realized that some of the greatest hardships of people of small means are caused by the difficulty of borrowing money in time of great need, and he determined to make a test of whether loans could be made, with a fair chance of repayment, to needy and temporarily embarrassed persons who had no security that would be taken at the banks. Accordingly a bureau was cetablished at St. Bartholomew's Parish House for lending money on chattel mortyages, and the annual rate of interest was fixed at 6 per cent. Business was begun at the time of the greatest stringency in the money market, and during the first few days applications for loans poured in from Rich and well-to-do people do not generally

conceive of the straits to which the people in humble circumstances are sometimes put through the lack of credit. Such persons own no negotiable security, and their need may be so urgent that they are forced to go to money leaders, who usually charge at the lowest interest 160 per cent. a year on small loans, Investigation has proved that the charges of many money lenders are much higher on small loans made to the very poor than on larger loans to persons with ample security. The people who applied at the bureau for loans were generally self-respecting persons who had been reduced to the verge of pauperism, not by lack of industry, energy, and perseverance, but rather through the force of unfortunate circumstances. It became apparent at once that the demand for loans could not be supplied by the weekly limit of \$500, which had been agreed upon at the start, and two weeks later a fund of \$25,000 was secured. The bureau from the beginning has been conducted on business principles, and the rule is that there must be ample security back of the mortgage on which a loan is made. The bureau has recently been incorporated by the Board of Directors under a new law, and its success will doubtless lead to the organization of other money-lending societies like it. James A. Macknight, the manager, sits at his desk from 9:30 to 5 o'clock each day to receive applications and attend to other business connected with the bureau. In an interview he said, with a smile of satisfaction:

"Since the organization of this society, we have lent \$65,000, and have had \$38,000 paid back. The balance is coming in as it falls due. The total losses have amounted to barely \$200. and that proves that the majority of our clients are deserving, honest people. They include men of various trades, such as coachmen, carpenters blacksmiths, tailors, and silversmiths, whose only alternative would have been to serk aid of the money lender, or 'shark,' which is a better name. Newspaper men, artists, merchants, brokers, and other educated professional men, have also been obliged to come to us because of temporary embarrassment. Each applicant is entered in an indexed register, and a few pertinent questions as to his trade or calling, number in family, place of residence for the past year, and amount of loan desired are asked him. Lists of applicants are made every day and an appraiser is sent to estimate the value of the household effects offered as security and to look into the references which they are required to furnish. Reports on these searches are made daily, and the applicants who stand the test successfully receive notice to come at once for their loans. On doing so they fill out and sign a formal application, which becomes a permanent record. It is wonderful to see the change that comes over the face of an applicant when he or she receives the sum asked for. Some of them burst into tears, and others draw themselves up and walk out with a look that says plainer than words, 'I've got a new lease

"One day a little woman approached my desk in a faltering way. I never once suspected that she wanted a loan, because I knew that she was closely related to three families of immense She finally stammered out that she wanted \$50 to tide over the hard times, and while we do not as a rule make loans to single en, and only in rare instances to single women. of the lady managers in the parish house that she felt when she walked in and asked for the money that there was no place in this world for

men, and only in rare instances to single somes.

In the contract term of the contract of the

ful rates of interest, and corporations organized under the provisions of this law are allowed to make loans both on chattel mortgage and on pictiges just as jeawnbrokers do. It is to be hoped that this law will lead to the establishment of loan agencies in every large city in the State where honest, self-respecting people can secure money on chattel mortgages and pictiges and receive the same courtesy and justice that they would in a banking institution or respectable business louise.

"The pawnbrokers have been doing business under a recognized law, but the business uself has attracted a great many men who do not hesitate to resort to every known method of extortion. Besides their 30 per cent. Interest they have managed to exact fees and payments of one kind and another, often running the rate up to almost 50 per cent. Their ayaigm is often as cruel as that practised by the loan sharks who do lusiness in chattel mortgages. The new law makes it possible for honest men to establish agencies in which both pawnbrokers' loans and if they have sufficient capital they can fix the rate murch lower than the new act allows. The object of placing the interest at what seems so high a figure is to displace the pawnbrokers and money lenders, who have held the helpless in their power so long, by establishing reputable concerns. The rate of yearly interest provided by the law is 20 per cent, and it is really very low when compared with that of the money lenders, in the right direction. The directors of this bureau found, it impossible to operate it successfully as a business enterprise at the legal rate of interest in existence before the passage of the new law, and they were beginning to despair when the act was passed, it is the purpose of this find to force down the rate of interest on chattel mortgages, and instead of taking advantage of the law and charging the maximum rate, the corporation has fixed us rate of interest at one per cent, per month. Our expense charges will never amount to more than six per cent, in any c

which is eight per cent, less than the law allows. The proceeds from this fund do not go to the directors, but will be turned into the fund to increase its volume and enlarge its work. The new law also allows a maximum charge of \$3 for the first examination made of the security upon which loans are asked. Of course we will not ask the maximum in this case either and neither would any other corporation conducted by right-minded men who believe in the common laws of humanity. All money lenders who do not take advantage of this act and establish themselves on a legitimate business basis may be deprived of their unlawful gains by the law and prosecuted by their victims.

"It would be a great thing for the cities of New York and Brooklyn if their churches and philanthropic organizations would establish a number of money-lending institutions. There is no such institution in Brooklyn, and only a few days ago a Norwegian from East Brooklyn applied here for a loan. The rule is not to accommodate any one outside of the city, but the fellow seemed in such distress that his case was investigated. He had a large family and they were in desperate need. We let him have the money, and I am verry sure that he will not fail to make his payments as they fall due.

"To place St. Bartholomew's Burcau on its present basis has entailed much hard and disagreeable work, but the satisfaction of observing the blessings which the fund has bestowed on nearly one thousand families makes that seem as nothing. Our clients embrace people of every nationality, color, and creed. Indeed a considerable majority of our applicants are Roman Catholics and about 60 per cent, of the loans have been made to members of that Church."

As the manager couclided, a well-kept-looking man approached the desk and put down a roll of bills, remarking with a hearty laugh: "Well, I'm on my feet again, and have brought back the little sum that pulled me through."

He was a broker, and had gone to the bureau a few weeks before in great straits.

Women Barbers of ther

WOMEN BARBERS OF CHICAGO. There Are 150 of Them, and They Are Up

A new woman of a new order came into public view in Chicago last Sunday, with an interesting revelation of the progress of the emancipation of the sex in an odd direction, and with an appeal for "rights" which few people would be disposed to deny. It was at a mass meeting of the barbers of Chicago, and the woman appeared as an uninvited delegate representing a considerable constituency. Her revelations as to the existence and standing of this constituency have surprised Chicagoans and will inter-

est folk elsewhere.

The barbers met to ratify a new city ordinance requiring that barber shops be closed on Sunday, and to organize in support of the law. This was the whole programme, and the men got through it with enthusiasm and were about to adjourn when a well-dressed, smart-looking little woman stepped up on the platform and asked permission of the Chairman to say a few words. The Chairman seemed to have no idea of what the few words were about, or who the woman was, except that she said her name was Mrs. Ollie Lee, so he put her application before the meeting, and it was granted with a roar of approval. But before she had spoken sentences the meeting was in an uproar, and the

Then there occurred a novel diversion in her favor in the shrill cheering and hard stamping of a handful of women sitting in the rear of the hall. The Chairman secured order after a hard we let her have the money. Later she told one struggle, and pleaded for the mea to give Mrs. Lee a "fair shake." Mrs. Lee started in again, but her sharp thrusts and keen criticisms were too much for the men, and she was frequently

SOME NEGRO INVENTORS.

PATENTS THAT HAVE BEEN TAKEN OUT BY COLORED MEN.

Prior to 1867 There Was Only One, Now There Are Many-The Best of Them to Be Shown at the Atlanta Exhibition, WASHINGTON, July 6. Several years ago a Southern unper in one of its periodical attacks on the colored people of the United States made a statement to the effect that the colored man had no mechanical ingenuity, and offered as a proof of it that on the records of the Patent Of fice there were no colored inventors. The newspaper article having been called to the attention of the Commissioner of Patents, an investigation was made of the files of the Patent Office. Many colored men had obtained patents, but it was a difficult matter to trace them, for there was nothing to go by but the names of the inventors and the recollection of the different examiners of patents before whom the inventors had ap-peared in prosecuting their claims. A systematic search, however, was made at that time, and has been made again recently at the instance of ex-Congressman George Washington Murray of South Carolina, to the end that a list has been made which comprises most of the more important inventions by colored men since 1867. Prior to 1867, it appears, but one invention had been patented by a colored man. This was a patent gridiron by Joseph Hawkins. Since 1807, however, and more particularly within the last fifteen years, many patents have been granted to colored men, some of which have proved valuable and are in general use in some parts of the United States.

It is intended by the different commissions of

plored people which have been formed in the more important cities that their race shall be adequately represented at the Cotton States and International Exposition at Atlanta in September. Mr. Murray has had this list of inventors made as complete as possible, and a description of the best known of the inventions, together with a number of models, will be sent with the other colored people's exhibits. The Patent Office has detailed a special agent for the especial duty of having these models presented in the proper way, and the collection will consist of about twenty-five models of the most remarkable and most useful of inventions by colored men.

The H. H. Reynolds ventilator in the Pullman cars is perhaps the invention most widely used of those which will be exhibited at Atlanta. Reynolds was a porter on one of the Pullman ars. Opening and shutting the windows as he did so often for his passengers he devised a screen which would keep the cinders out. Pull-man heard of it and Reynolds was sent for. He explained his invention to the car magnate, and the interview resulted shortly afterward in the adoption of this ventilator on all the Pullman cars. Reynolds claimed the invention, but the Pullmans did not recognize the claim. He got out of the service of the Pullmans, sued them. and got a verdict for \$10,000.

Granville T. Woods, a colored man in the employ of an electric company in Cincinnati, recently transferred his patents on some electrical appliances to the American Bell Telechone Company of Boston for \$10,000. W. A. Lavalette invented some printing press apliances which are in use in the Government Printing Office. Moses Payne, a jockey on the Latonia race track, invented a spring horse-shoe intended to better the time in running and trotting races. The shoe has been tried with

some success.

Congressman Murray has made a good deal of money out of his patents, of which there are eight on file. These are all on agricultural implements. Most of them are devoted to cotton planting. These different agricultural appliances will form an important part of the Atlanta exhibit of the colored men.

Elijah McCoy of Detroit has a number of inventions relating to railroad car lubricators. He

Atlanta exhibit of the colored men.

Elijah McCoy of Detroit has a number of inventions relating to railroad car lubricators. He receives a handsome royalty of several thousand a year from the canadian Pacific Railroad for the use of his appliances.

David A. Fisher, a Washington colored man, is responsible for the picture hook and moulding in general use. Leonard C. Bailey, another Washington colored man, who owns five prosperous barber shops and a fine residence here, has invented a truss which has been adopted by the Army Medical Board for use in the Government service, and is looked on with favor by the Medical Corps of the Navy. Bailey has been very fortunate, and is looked on with favor by the Medical Corps of the Navy. Bailey has been very fortunate, and is perhaps to-day the richest colored man in Washington, where well-to-do colored men are many.

A. F. Hilyer, a clerk in the Treasury Department, has enjoyed an extensive sale of an appliance of his, and has a good income from it. This consists in a water evaporator for hot air registers, and has a sanitary value.

Only one colored woman has obtained a patient. She is Miss Miriam Benjamin, a teacher in the public schools here. She calls her invention a "gong and signal chair for hotels." Through the intercession of Mr. Murray she hopes to have this appliance adopted for use in the United States House of Representatives. Instead of the waste of Congressional energy at present involved in the chapping of hands for the pages around the Speaker's chair, the member, by pushing an electrical button on his own index which attracts his attention. The object of the invention is mainly, however, to reduce ber, by pushing an electrical button on his own chair, can call the page to him by means of an index which attracts his attention. The object of the invention is mainly, however, to reduce expenses by decreasing the number of attendants usually required for the convenience of guests at hotels. Where now a waiter attendate the wants of three or four guests, it is claimed that he can by the new appliance wait on twelve or fifteen.

To collect a suitable exhibit representing the negro progress in the United States, the people of Atlanta have subscribed \$10,000. Private subscriptions are also being solicited in all the principal cities, and the commissions have hope by personal endeavor to raise a similar amount in this way.

HAS SEEN A TRING OR TWO.

Adventurous Episodes in the Case of Sc

From the Booky Mountain News, Few men have had more hair-breadth escapes than Seffor William Fenimore Cooper, who for many years lived near the extinct volcano of Zempostepettle, in the province of Orizaba, Mexico. He made his home with the Mexican Indians, the last of the once proud race of Aztecs who fought under Montezuma. It was his custom daily to enter the crater of the volcano and look for mosaic agate, a translucent, prismatic stone somewhat similar to the onyx. One day he went to sleep in the crater near a bed of sulphur, and the latter caught fire and came within an ace of sufficiating him. His

beard has been a burnt umber color ever since. The accident caused him to quit Mexico for the United States, and he has been here ever since. Some of the incidents in his career show that he has nerve, a deadly aim, and a heart for every fate. He is a native of the Tar Heel State. and when sixteen years old he went to Texas to become a cowboy. One night, near the Rio Grande River, he and ten other cowboys were surrounded by Mexican bandits and a general fight followed. In the melee young Cooper was shot in the head and the bullet is still there. He was dragged from the field as dead, but after many weeks he recovered and began to punch cows again and practise pistol shooting. His idea was revenge for the greaser who had shot him in the fight, whom he knew by sight.

One hot night in July, four months after he was wounded, Cooper had his horse staked out grazing while he took his siesta under a chap parral tree on the banks of a little stream. When he awoke he lit a shuck cigarette and casually looked down the stream. To his amazement

grazing while he took his steets under a chapparral tree on the banks of a little stream. When he awoke he lit a shuck eigarette and ensually looked down the stream. To his amazement he saw the greaser who shot him just getting up from a siesta. The greaser's horse was also grazing some yards away. Hoth ran for their horses, for they knew it was a lite-and-death race. The greaser was a sprinter, and so was Cooper. Each reached his horse aimost at the same moment, and each mounted simultaneously. Their pistols left their hoisters together, and they began to fire at each other. After two shots had been exchanged the greaser yelled out a challenge of the true cowbo style—t. they would gallop around in a circle, shoot at each other five times apiece, and if at the expiration of the ten shors neither was killed they would resort to the lariat. Cooper readily agreed, because he had devoted much practice to shooting from his horse at full speed.

They rode a short distance from the creek and then began their circular duel. As they galloped around, the greaser shot first and put a bullethole through the could smell that bullet, for it scoreched my eyebrows. The first bullet from Cooper entered the greaser's side, but he pluckly kept his seat in his saddle and put a hole through the cowboy's sleeve. At the second discharge from the cowboy's pistol the greaser fell headlong from his horse. Cooper thought he was doad, but he was only badly wounded and recovered months afterward. It made a good Mexican out of him, and he gave up brigandage and in time became an alcade in the province of Chihuahua.

At this period the subject of this sketch concluded he had played cowboy long enough, and came North, where he married a handsome young lady, who, as subsequent events proved, had as much courage as her husband. Of all places in the world, he concluded to go to Africa on his wedding trip, and his wife did not object. After weeks of sea travel they started up the Congo River, with what he termed he look effectually on more than o

the intrevied hunter. The natives cut open the lion, after Mr. Cooper set up its body to assure them that life was extinct, and then occurred a curious ceremony.

It seems that in the Southern States when a man kills a deer for the first time he is baptized in its blood, to initiate him into the Ancient Order of Nimrods. The señor requested to have the ceremony performed upon himself with the body of the lion. After the viscera had been removed from the beast, Mr. Cooper, with his clothes on, was literally dragged through the place it had occupied. They made a swab of him, and his clothes were all stained with blood. This ceremony tickled the chief, and when it was explained to him that the white man, after wailowing in the beast's blood, could never be killed by an animal it was a little fiction to impress the chief, he wished to know whether the pulefaces had gone through a similar ceremony. When answered in the affirmative, with the additional information that the ceremony had been enacted with deceased men of every color, he almost bowed down and worshipped the lion slayer. There was nothing too good for the señor, and he purchased a large quantity of ivory from the chief.

One day while enjoying a swim in a tributary stream of the Congo River a large hippopotamus bobbed up serenely between him and the shore. The situation gave him a goose-flesh feeling, because he could not argue with the middle of the stream, with the idea of reaching the opposite shore, and to his consternation he discovered that the amphibian was following and gaining on him. It was a trying moment, and Cooper to this day asserts that his umberburnt beard might have turned white if he had not kept it under the water. It was only a question of a few minutes when the hippopotamus would overtake him and consign him to a watery grave and mince meat oblivion. With the instinct of a great strategist he turned and swam directly toward the behemoth. When he came within five yards of the hifted his head and beard out of the water, and gave utter

From the Lewiston Journal.

Most of you have read quotations of silver for skins and black for skins, but did you ever see one? The chances are that if you are not in the fur business you never did. Only 130 were taken in the whole world last season, and every year all of these go to Russia, where they are the fur of the royalty and the nobility. The other day trudging up the Journal stairs came Hunneweil, the South Danville fur king. He is a real Yankee at a trade, a hustling buyer, who has agents in the Nova Scotias and in Cape Hreton and all along the rich fur-bearing countries, and his transactions amount to \$50,000 a year and unward. Under his arm Hunneweil bure a nackage, which he tossed lightly to the floor of the reporters room and disturbed the quiet of the several "desks" at work. "There," said he, "is something you never saw before eight silver fox skins in one bunch. There they are four of them beauties, four of them ordinary." The four first named were beautiful skins, pure deep black along the bases of the necks, silver typed along the backs, white the tails were just shimmered with the silver white. The fur was soft and fine, beautiful to the touch. "That skin," said Mr. Hunnewell, tossing out one. "is worth \$135. This one is worth \$150. If that one were as black as this and was as heavy and soft as it is now it would be worth \$150. If that one were as black as this and was as heavy and soft as it is now it would be worth \$150. If that one were as black as this and was as heavy and soft as it is now it would be worth \$150. If that one were as black as this and was as heavy and soft as it is now it would be worth \$150. If that one were as black as this and was as heavy and soft as it is now it would be worth \$150. If that one were as black as this and was as heavy and soft as it is now it would be worth \$150. If that one were as black as the same from Cape liveton, and I never had so many in one bunch before."

In Favor of Coining "Chop" Bollars. From the Denver Republican.

From the Denver Republican.

Tacoma, June 20. Representative W. H. Doolistle left to-day for Washington. As a result of his recent Greenal trip he will work to secure the enactment next winter of a measure providing for the coinage of "chop" dollars for the internacting business in the Orient in Japan and thing, especially. Mr. moditie says:

"Great Britain has long been comme these dollars, placing the Japanese chop, or characters representing the siter in the Jore on one add and the British stamp on the other. This currency has been of great service to Britain surrenament transacting business in China and Johan, and hence to the British nation at large Our trade dollars might have served the samplerpose, but locating the Japanese chop or character indicating value, the Chinese and Japanese did not understand them and would not use them. I think congress with the capters the coinage of these dollars with the capter. The piece will be irredeemable in gold, and will contain about the same amount of silver as the American dollar. It will purchase in Japanese in Japanese in Japanese in this country."

BAPA

ONE HUND.

PITCHED . Many Others Es. Bally Routine Fo Every summer the B

country. Hitherto the br. shore, but this year they n . . . gor taste of fresh water and highland three miles back of Cornwall the pitched, and already nearly one hundr soldiers are enjoying the delights life, and chaffing just enough under the discipling to receive zest for their play

The Baptist Boys' Brigade is a militar; zation of Baptist Sunday school boycompanies not only in this city and Rebut also in other cities of the State, and in places in neighboring States. Wherever are children's parades or drills the Baptist are sure to be conspicuous, for they march veterans and handle their arms like exp Since the summer encampments have been a tablished, the drilling of the youngsters is even better than it was formerly. This season it is expected not only to get the present members of the organization back to their yearly camp, but also to take in poor boys from the slums and let them mix with the young soldiers, subjecting them to the same rules and discipline. While the military part of the programme will doubtless be irksome to the newcomers at first, it is believed that the welcome change to country air and freedom will hold them within bounds and render them submissive to the rules when they are made to understand that insubordination will be followed by their return to the city. As yet none of these recruits have been taken into camp, as the organization of the camp i not complete.

The tents were pitched about a fortnight ago. The camp lies in a field just off the road to Cornwall and about three miles from the village. In front of the camp rises a hill, on top of which is the drill ground. On the other side is Moodna Creek, a stone's throw from the end tent in the ine, and beyond the creek a steep bluff, thickly wooded. Not far away the creek broadens to a pond, where there are boating and bathing and fishing for such as have patience. It is an ideal spot for a vacation, and the boys now there are making the most of its natural advantages in both water and land sports. For the first few days there was little time for sport. The tents had to be set up, the camp properly laid out, and the arrangements for the beginning of tent life made. Gen. A. C. Kenyon, who is in charge, assigned to each of the thirty boys who formed the first deachment a special duty, and the work of pitch-

tachment a special duty, and the work of pitching camp was accomplished with but little trouble. Col. Wright of the Cornwall Military School lent the brigade some tents and a cannon, and the encampment was christened "Camp Wright," in his honor.

After the camp was laid out, commissary arrangements were made and a department of two took possession of a commissary tent, to care for the inner boy. For a time the work was not set in routine, but as soon as all was complete a routine list was made out and tacked up in a conspicuous place. This the daily programme:

8.30 A. M.—Reveille.

gramme:
0:30 A. M.—Reveille.
0:40 — Assembly for roll call.
7:10 — Mess call.
7:30 — Religious service.
9:30 — Company drill.
10:30 — Recreation.
12:00 — Mess call.
12:15 P. M.—Lunch.
1:10 — Military instruction.

2000 - Recreation.
4 00: Battalion drill.
5 15 - Mess cail.
5 15 - Mess cail.
5 30 - Dinner.
6 30: Evening parado.
7 30 - Recreation.
9 30 - Chailenge.
9 45 - Tattoo.
10 30 - Taps.

W:30-Challenge, W:35-Challenge, W:35-Challenge, W:35-Tattoo.

Military instruction is given by Capt. W. M. Kirby of the National Guard, who has gone to the camp for that particular purpose. Some elercymen will take charge of the religious exercises. Hesides the routine camp duty, the boys are expected to take care of their uniforms, wash their clothes, and keep their tents in order. These things are done in recreation hours. The tents accommodate about ten each, and are floored with heavy duck. In the officers' tents are cots, while the privates sleep on straw mattresses on the floor. The tents are kept neally in order, particularly those of the officers, who are very proud of their quarters and have made some truly remarkable attempts at artistic decoration. In their recreation hours the boys have found time to lay out a running course on top of the hill and a ball ground in the meadows next to the camp. Most of them have learned to swim and handle a boat, and they are continually increasing in the knowledge of woodersft. Dr. Frank Lee looks after the health of the camp, and also takes long tramps with the boys, in which he gives them the benefit of his knowledge of natural history.

At night a sentry guard is maintained in camp, but in the daytime there is only an officer of the day on duty to receive visitors. The uniform of the camp consists in a blue coat with brass buttons and white duck trousers. A party of the Haptist boys marching into town or out to the camp creates a sensation in quiet Comwall. At present there are dining accommodate to see the camp consists in a blue coat with the town of 200 boys in camp, and as fast as the

to the camp creates a sensation in quiet Corn-wall. At present there are dining accommoda-tions for 200 boys in camp, and as fast as the present numbers are atigmented new sleeping quarters will be provided. The camp will keep open until September.

ALMOST A PLAGUE OF FLOWERS. Strange History of the Spread of the Water

Hyacinth in Louisiana. Close to the Buffalo Bayou beyond Morgan City

and in the Teche sugar section of Louisiana, a passenger on a Texas Central train pointed out a ditch full of water hyacinths. They made a bed half a mile long of green wax-like leaves studded with upright plumes of pale lavender blossoms. This was a month ago. He told how in the summer of 1891 he and his wife had been stopping at Monte Sano, in northern Alabama, and had found there a lotus pend containing. besides the lotus plants, a few water hyacinthsboth brought from a distance. He lived in New Orleans, and to his home in that city he shipped some of the hyacinths done up in moss. shipped some of the hyacinths done up in mosa. They multiplied so rapidly in his garden in Now Orleans that they had to be thinned out, and the discarded plants were thrown into the ash barrel and then into a ditch in the country. A year later they were noticed along the shores of lake Pontchartrain, and in two years were abundant all around the lake and in all the waters that empty into it. In three years hunters and yachismen returning to the city brought wonderful news of the spread of the plant and declared that it impeded navigation in some of the bayous. Great beds of the waxy plant, gorgeous in the springtime with a warm cloud of color, floated in all the bayous and reached in ribbons along the creeks and branches. It is found now that they will offer no serious hindrance to navigation and no damage to any interest, because as they spread they constantly break apart, and the detached masses float out into the Guif and into the ocean, where navigators meet them in the guise of lavender colored islands. They do not take root in the soil, but float and subsist upon the water. The people of the Guif coast are still astonished at this visitation, and are wondering what has been its cause. They have not yet learned to utilize the flowers for decorative purposes or to cultivate and sell them to lovers of nature's ornaments. The boys who peddle Cherokea roses, Jessamine, and lifies still pass the wild hyacinth by, but in time they will know better, for the leaf is almost as beautiful as the blossom, and that is very beautiful indeed. They multiplied so rapidly in his garden in New



SICK HEADACHE Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspensia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowslness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They

Regulate the Howels. Purely Vegetable. Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.